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From the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE.

State of Tenneſſee, May 1, 1797.

GENTLEMEN,

WE proceed to give you additional information, with reſpect to our ideas, where the boundary line between the United States and the Cherokee nation, ought to croſs the Holſton.

The language of the treaty, is, that a line is to be extended from a point to the river Clinch, that ſhall paſs the Holſton at the ridge which divides the waters running into Little River from thoſe running into the Tenneſſee.

It has been ſaid by the former commiſſioners, when acting in an official capacity, with full powers to make the deciſion, that the dividing ridge alluded to, approaches the Holſton near its junction with the Tenneſſee. The more we examine, and have made ourſelves acquainted with the ridge, the more we are confirmed in this opinion.

The Little River and the Tenneſſee running in a parallel direction, empty their waters into the Holſton, at the diſtance of at leaſt fifteen miles from each other.

Does the dividing ridge between the two laſt mentioned rivers approach the Holſton in a central poſition betwixt them; or does it incline to the one or the other of the rivers? And to which is it the moſt rational to ſuppoſe it will incline? We ſay to the weſt or Tenneſſee, the whole waters being weſtern running waters.

It is a fact, that the dividing ridge does incline to the Tenneſſee. The only argument which can be advanced againſt this concluſion, is, that ſome of the ſtreams which flow out of the ridge fall into the Holſton.

From the nature of things, it is not to be ſuppoſed that the ſprings, which originate out of the eaſt ſide of the ridge, at or near its contact with the Holſton, will continue their courſe eaſtwardly until they diſcharge themſelves into the Little River, at its very junction with the Holſton.

The great waters or rivers running weſtwardly incline the ſmall ſtreams, as they approach the big river, to bend their courſe weſtwardly alſo. Hence it is, that the ſprings which originate out of the eaſt ſide of the ridge, near the river, fall into the Holſton; it would be unnatural and unphiloſophical to ſuppoſe they would run fifteen miles up ſtream, or up hill as it is commonly termed, in order to diſcharge themſelves into the Little River.

Rivers running in a parallel direction will have a regular dividing ridge between them. Rivers which form right angles cannot. The argument, then, which concludes that the ridge which approaches the Holſton at its junction with the Tenneſſee, divides the waters of Holſton from thoſe of the Tenneſſee, is not concluſive, becauſe the Holſton does not run parallel with the Tenneſſee, but they form nearly a right angle at their junction, and can therefore have no regular dividing ridge betwixt them.

It is no ſtrained conſtruction to ſay, that Little River and all the ſtreams which flow out of the eaſt ſide of the dividing ridge, are mingled together, where the ridge approaches the river Holſton near its junction with the Tenneſſee: but in our opinions, it would be a very ſtrained and unnatural conſtruction of the words of the treaty, to call the ridge immediately below the mouth of Little River, the dividing ridge between the waters of Little River and Tenneſſee. The ridge immediately below the mouth of Little River is only the ſpur of a ridge, not the main, principal, leading and commanding ridge, which would admit of the appellation of the dividing ridge between two rivers.

The two rivers which embrace or comprehend the dividing ridge between them, direct their courſe, from their ſource, rather weſtwardly. The ridge bears weſtwardly alſo, approaching ſtill nearer to the moſt weſtern river, namely the Tenneſſee.

The ridge which divides the waters of Little River and Tenneſſee, is certain and notorious, as far as the Iron Hill, the waters flowing from the one ſide, and from the other of the ridge, diſcharge themſelves into the two rivers named in the treaty.

After this the great dividing ridge may be traced with certainty and equal eaſe; but it bends to the weſt, and the waters which originate out of its eaſt ſide, diſcharge themſelves into the Holſton as the nature of the eaſe and poſition of the rivers alone admits of; the ridge bearing ſo far weſtwardly, that the ſtreams on its eaſt ſide could not diſcharge themſelves into Little River, unleſs they meandered up hill, or directly up the Holſton.

The great commanding ridge which divides the waters of Little River from thoſe of Tenneſſee, gets its name where there can be no diſpute of its identity, and can be traced with eaſe to the Holſton. At this point let the line croſs, and then the treaty will be faithfully complied with. There will be harmony betwixt the opinions of the preſent and former commiſſioners, a circumſtance greatly to be wiſhed for, as it will leave no cauſe of complaint or foundation of litigation. Then all parties muſt agree, becauſe the point of croſſing the Holſton will be ſanctioned by a double deciſion, and will leave no room for a new trial, or legal controverſy.

If the place of croſſing the Holſton was more doubtful, we conceive the deciſion ought to be in favour of the ſettlers. They had the ſanction of the laws, and of the exiſting executive authority, for making ſettlements between the rivers Holſton and Clinch, eaſt of the line which croſſed Holſton at the ridge, near its junction with the Tenneſſee.

The Indians themſelves cannot be tenacious about the lands we are now arguing for; of all they ſold, theſe would be of ſmalleſt value to them. Theſe lands are at a diſtance from their towns, and no game frequents them. It is only a ſtrip about eight miles wide between the two great rivers Holſton and Clinch.

The reaſonings here advanced, are what formed the opinions of the commiſſioners, who were firſt appointed to run the line, as to the point where it ought to croſs the Holſton.

Under the ſanction of the official opinion is, and other legal reaſons, the people formed ſettlements between the Holſton and Clinch rivers, and are determined to occupy the ſame until legally deprived of them.

Let us hope, then, that you will not by a ſtrained conſtruction of the words of the treaty, in favour of the Indian claim, force thoſe citizens, who have the right of property, the right of poſſeſſion, and actual poſſeſſion, conſtituent principles of a legal claim, to engage in a litigious controverſy with the military who may be ordered to diſpoſſeſs them.

Juſtifiable oppoſition to the illegal orders of the executive, might extend its influence, to that which would not be legal, and thoſe whoſe claims are not fully ſanctioned by law, follow the example, an evil which we deprecate, or pray may not happen: But we ſhould think it treaſon againſt the government we live under, and which we admire, treaſon againſt ourſelves, and high treaſon againſt poſterity, were we to ſuffer ourſelves to be tamely deprived of our lawful property, by military force, or diplomatic authority.

CAMPBELL, in behalf of the people ſettled between Holſton and Clinch Rivers, eaſt of the line of experiment.

Col. Benj. Hawkins, Gen. Winchester,
Gen. Andrew Pickins, Commiſſioners.

From the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE.

MR. ROULSTONE,

WE are ſorry to find in your paper of the 8th inſtant, an account of "a diſtreſſing misfortune" that happened lately at Tellico; and what is ſtill more tragical, it is predicted that thoſe lovely beauties, the Indians, intend carrying their hoſtile amours to ſuch a length, that in the "courſe of two months we ſhall not have a wife or daughter left in our neighbourhood." Good God! what ſhall we do? Truly melancholy is our ſituation indeed! to give up our wives and daughters, or rather ſuffer them to be ſeduced from us, by theſe cunning, flattering, coaxing, lovely rogues, is too great a price to pay for theſe lands. We ſuppoſe then, the only alternative that we poſſibly can have, is to tranſmigrate entirely, and immediately, to ſome other country, where our wives and daughters will not have an opportunity of ſeeing thoſe charming fellows, and poſſibly, time and abſence may remove the unhappy paſſion that is, perhaps, already inkindled in the breaſt of thoſe for them; at leaſt phyſicians inform us that this is the beſt means to cure love. However it is with ſome degree of reluctance, that we are obliged to leave theſe lands where we have lived ſo long, and thoſe habitations and improvements which have coſt us ſo much labour, yet theſe are mere trifles, when put in competition with the loſs of our deareſt companions and offspring!

But Mr. Rouliſtone, we are very much concerned about another affair; when we are all gone, what will become of our fellow citizens, officers and ſoldiers, who will be obliged to continue at Tellico Block-Houſe? It is ſaid, that the fair ſex of the Cherokee Nation have very powerful and bewitching charms; and from the contiguity of that place to the nation, we are apprehenſive, that more "diſtreſſing misfortunes" may happen. Indeed it is whiſpered about, as a ſecret, that thoſe divinely beautiful creatures, the Indian ladies, have already ſhot at random a few arrows from Cupid's bow, and wounded ſome of our moſt inflexible patriots, and moſt invulnerable veterans. But alas! what will the conſequences be, if they ſhould regularly form themſelves before that fortreſs under their patroneſs Venus, and draw forth their inexhauſtible train of love's artillery? Ruin! havoc! and "diſtreſſing misfortunes', muſt inevitably enſue. Tragedy itſelf would be mere comedy to this. Ah, Mr. Rouliſtone, this will be too great a price to give for theſe paltry lands; and this price they certainly will have, whether we leave theſe lands or not.

We are ſir,
Your's with reſpect,
The People over the Line.

April 1797.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

REPORTS.

Thoſe who are delighted with *reports*, muſt have been highly gratified for two days paſt; for it was reported, and by many believed, that Tom Paine had arrived in the ſhip Steady, from Bourdeaux; who, it is ſaid, had come aſhore in diſguiſe, to prevent his being known. This detects itſelf. No one who knows Tom Paine would believe, were he to arrive in America, that he would appear in any other character than that of a man of *Common Senſe*, notwithſtanding the influence which the *Age of Reaſon* might have over his enemies.

Another *report* was, that an augmentation of the pay of the land force of England and Ireland was demanded. This it was ſaid, a paper of a late date brought by the Orion, from Cork, contained. As we received the *lateſt* paper by this arrival *without this news*, it is highly probable that is is unfounded; though ſuch an event may be ſaid to be a natural conſequence of the ſeamen's late ſucceſsful demand.

And a third was, that Mr. Pitt was ſucceeded in office by the marquis of Lanſdowne.—This is much the *moſt* reaſonable report.

By the next arrivals, the public will, in all probability, be furniſhed with much information of a piece with the above, as there is doubleſs materials *now* in ſtore—but they muſt come out in *ſeaſon*.

June 23.

Captain Upton, arrived at Salem from Bourdeaux, ſailed in company with the ſhip Amity, of Philadelphia, which ſhip had on board Mr. Munroe, our late Miniſter in France, and family.

Yeſterday arrived here in 7 days from Halifax, his Britannic Majeſty's packet, Prince Earneſt, captain Schuyler. By this arrival we have London news to the 6th of May—no later than by the Orion—though we ſelect ſeveral important articles which did not find their way into our Cork papers—They follow under the date of

HALIFAX, June 8.

Laſt evening arrived here his Majeſty's packet, Prince Earneſt, in 28 days from Falmouth. We have received papers by her to the 6th of May, and have extracted from them the very intereſting intelligence of the peace concluded between the Emperor and the French republic. Mr. Hammond had arrived at Vienna, and the ſtrongeſt expectations were entertained that a general peace would immediately take place. The embargo ſtill continued in the ports of France. The moſt perfect order was reſtored in the fleet at Spithead—the firſt diviſion of which under Sir Alan Gardner had dropt down, the other diviſions were preparing to follow, and the whole fleet was immediately to proceed to ſea.—The men, grateful to government for the indulgence ſhewn them, go to ſea with increaſed enthuſiaſm to meet the enemies of their country.

The following are the moſt intereſting articles which are contianed in the London papers.

LONDON, May 6.

Mr. Baſſet, on of the king's meſſengers arrived at Lord Grenville's office yeſterday, with diſpatches from Sir Morton Eden, his majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of Vienna, dated the 22d ult. They contain an ample confirmation of the important intelligence announced to the public in our laſt paper. The preliminaries of peace between his Imperial majeſty and the French republic, were ſigned on the 18th inſtant, between his royal highneſs the Archduke Charles and general Buonaparte.

We believe we may ſtate, with ſome degree of confidence, that the baſis on which the preliminary articles of peace was agreed to, was—that the Emperor conſented to cede to the French republic the Low Countries, the country of Nice, Savoy, and Avignon. The other complicated parts of the general arrangement for the peace of Germany, and we hope, of Europe, are to be ſettled at a congreſs to be held at Baſle, to which his Britanic majeſty has the option of ſending an ambaſſador, if he pleaſes.—Mr. Hammond will, therefore, arrive at Vienna very opportunely to repair thither, as he is charged with full powers to treat for this country. Mr. Hammond was met at Dreſden on the 25th ult. on his journey to Vienna.

We cannot but regard the nature of thoſe preliminaries as favorable to Great-Britain, under all the circumſtances of the caſe. The French by admitting of a congreſs have abandoned that ſilly and vain ſtipulation of treating for peace only at Paris, to which all the powers of Europe who wiſhed to ſue for it, were to ſend their plenipotentiaries. As a ceſſation of arms on the continent, has

also been agreed on, in order to give time to settle the various points which must come under discussion, we may hope that the appointment of a congress may lead to a favorable result. From the particulars which are already known, we discover the cheering prospect of a general peace.

But whatever may be the ultimate effect of the peace between Austria and France, one material advantage is certain to be derived by this country from that event—the drain of cash from England to Vienna will henceforward cease, and the vote of parliament will only be to cover the advances hitherto made to his Imperial majesty. Such is the purport of a declaration made in the house of commons last night, by the chancellor of the exchequer.

In regard to the ecclesiastical electorates, and every thing which relates to the new arrangements of the territories on the Rhine which heretofore made a part of the Germanic Empire, those the House of Austria could not of itself surrender; and upon these points it is agreed that there shall be held a congress.

The dispatches brought by Mr. Basset, in addition to the intelligence above stated, mention the disastrous condition of the Imperial armies, prior to the preliminaries of peace being signed, as related in the official letters contained in the last French papers.

On the receipt of the news from the continent yesterday, consols rose to 51, but they afterwards gradually fell to 48.

The Dublin mail of the 2d inst. came to hand yesterday. Its contents are of considerable importance. It appears that government are in possession of such documents belonging to the United Irishmen at Belfast, as place beyond all doubt the intentions of the malcontents "to overthrow the constitution and betray the country into the hands of the enemy." His excellency the lord lieutenant has sent a message to the house of commons upon this important subject.

BOSTON, June 20.

FROM ENGLAND.

On Sunday, capt. Henshaw, arrived here from London, in 46 days. The papers brought were no later than before received—the oral information of the captain and gentlemen passengers, is that peace has certainly and finally been settled between the Emperor and the French, which they deduce from the opinions of the best informed persons of different political sentiments; and it was also believed that Great-Britain, though not included in the Austrian Treaty, would be at peace with France in a very short time. 20*s.* Bank Notes, designed as a circulating medium, passed at 19*s.* Petitions continued to pour in upon his majesty for the removal of his ministers, and for the termination of the war.

A gentleman from St. Andrews, N S. acquaints us with the arrival there of the ship America, capt. Luck, from Torbay, which she left May 17—the positive news of a signing a treaty of peace, between the French and Austrians, was circulated when she sailed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

The Senate of the United States have concurred in the nomination of Mr. Gerry, as envoy extraordinary to the French Republic.

June 24.

The Senate have negatived by a majority of three, the bill for authorising the President to enlist an army of 15,000 men during the recess, to be called into actual service if circumstances should afterwards render it necessary.

From the AURORA.

The few unconnected pieces of European intelligence which have appeared in the Aurora, and were copied from Boston papers, offered but a very imperfect sketch of the important events which have happened on the European Theatre from March 25, to April 20.

London papers to May 4, containing Paris dates up to April 28. have been received by the late arrivals at Boston, and yet we have seen no official account from Buonaparte's army later than April 8 th! It is rather difficult to believe, that Paris papers of April 28, should contain no intelligence from Buonaparte's army later than to April the 8th. It is a fact beyond any doubt that intelligence from the army of Italy up to April 19, might, with great facility, have reached Paris by the 27th of April. We know that an armistice has been concluded on the 7th, which was continued till the 12th of April; but we know not whether hostilities have recommenced before or after the expiration of the armistice; we know nothing of what has passed between Buonaparte's and the Archduke's armies from April 13 to 19, but we know that it has been officially announced in the Council of Five Hundred, that the preliminaries of peace between the French republic and Austria were signed, and every circumstance justifies a belief, that this event did not take place before the 18th of April, although it may probably have happened one or two days later.

By examining the situation of the towns given up to the French, as mentioned in Buonaparte's dispatches of April 8, it will be seen that the progress of the army of Italy was more rapid than at any former epoch. On that day Buonaparte was already master of two thirds of the whole circle of Austria, of the archbishoprick of Salzburgh, and the centre of his army was not more than 18 leagues from Vienna. It is therefore highly probable that from the 8th April to the 19th, when the preliminaries of peace were agreed upon, the army of Italy must have approached 8 or 12 leagues nearer to the capital of Austria.

The town of Bruck which the French occupied on the 8th of April, is no more than 18 leagues from Vienna. The high roads from Gortz, Tyrol, Croatia, Saltzburgh and Munich to Vienna, unite at Bruck, and this circumstance alone, is sufficient to prove the importance of that place in a military view; for, after the loss of Bruck the Emperor could no longer expect the least support from his troops on the Rhine, nor could he hope to save those troops from being surrounded and overwhelmed by the French northern armies, if a timely peace had not put an end to the war.

Gratz is one of the finest cities in the Austrian empire; it contains 45,000 inhabitants, and has a very strong citadel seated on a huge rock, but the fortress could in no manner delay the progress of Buonaparte, who advanced on the road from Clagenfurt to Vienna, and had forced the Archduke to retreat on the circuitous road from Laybach, by Cilley and Gratz. The country around Gratz abounds with all the necessaries and most of the luxuries of life. The city of Gratz has, in many instances, served as a retreat to the Imperial family, when Vienna was threatened with a siege.

Radstadt and St. Michael are towns belonging to the Archbishop of Saltzburgh, and these places were occupied by the French on the 8th of April, and from this it appears, that a portion of Massena's division had that time already crossed Austria and entered the German empire. Spital is a town of Upper Austria, and was also occupied by Massena's division, as well as Lintz, a flourishing city, containing 20,000 inhabitants. The valley of Enns, which is mentioned in Buonaparte's letter extends along a river of the same name, which falls into the Danube near the town of Enns in Upper Austria.

From the position of the French army from the 8th of April, it is evident that the city of Layburgh, Cilley, Lavamund, Windish, Gratz, Pettau, and a great number of other considerable towns, were in the hands of the French, besides those mentioned in Buonaparte's letter.

The latest London papers still express some faint hope, that Mr Hammond's mission to Vienna may yet prove the means of re-establishing peace between France and Great-Britain. It is, however, a matter of fact, that the Emperor has concluded a separate peace, and obtained more favorable terms than the French would have granted, if England had been included in the treaty, on condition of her putting Gibraltar, besides all her conquests at the disposal of the Emperor. for in this case, the French would have merely ceded an equivalent for the British conquests, instead of restoring all the Austrian provinces conquered by Buonaparte's army since March last—Austria would then have been obliged to make additional sacrifices of territory to procure peace to England instead of her deriving any advantage from the apparent generosity of the latter. For the extensive duchies of Upper and Lower Stiria, Carinthia, Istria, &c. which the French had already conquered on the 8th of April last exceed by far in intrinsinc value the Cape of Good Hope, Martinique, the small sequestered spice island, and the other British acquisitions, which are dispersed over the Indian ocean and the Gulph of Mexico, and which England cannot venture to keep much longer, without risking her existence as an independent monarchy. The French would then, in all probability, have insisted on making the Alps the boundary of Italy, and the whole county of Gortz, Austrian Frioul, Istria, the district of Trieste, and two thirds of the province of Tyrol, to wit: That part which lies to the south of the great chains of the Alps called Mount Brenner, by the Tyrolians, would, in consequence have been separated from the German possessions of Austria. The separate treaty concluded by the Emperor furnishes a fresh proof to infatuated monarchs and wicked rulers, that by pacific means, far more may be expected from an enemy like the French republic, than from all the efforts and good offices of an ally like Great Britain.—The French republic has given a very serious lesson to her neighbours, which in all rational expectation, must, for many years to come, preserve her peace undisturbed by attacks from abroad, by forcing the whole train of her enemies one by one, to a separate peace. She has proved to the universe, that not only no single nation, but that no combination of powers, however strong they may be, can withstand the force of her arms—she has taught Europe, that those amongst her enemies who have good sense enough to be the first in laying down their arms have also the best chance of obtaining moderate conditions. and the most obstinate have nothing to expect from a war with her, but the destruction of their armies, the ruin of their resources the loss of their best provinces, and finally peace on her own terms, or the overthrow of their enemies.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

Capt Francis Young, of the brig Paloki, of New York, was becalmed about three league from Cape Nicola-Mole, and surrounded by a French schooner and three gun boats. They came within musket shot, hoisted the national flag and fired. The brig had 14 wooden guns, and capt Young finding they were resolved to come on board, made two cartridges, over which he put tared canvas, and wound rope yarn round them till they were each as big as a man's head, leaving holes to prime them. He then made them fast to a wooden gun on each side, and fired one to leeward, but hoisted no colours. They still approached. He then hauled up his courser, as is customary when a ship engages, set the English colours, and fired his other cartridge to windward, which made as much noise as a six pounder. The expedient answered, for the whole of them put back and pulled for the shore for life, and the brig after them, till a good breeze sprung up, when she made all sail and got off. It was this alone that saved him and a Philadelphia brig which was in company, from falling into the clutches of a pack of piratical barbarians.

June 22.

Extract of a letter from captain Ebenezer Riley, of the brig Recovery, of Wethersfield.

KINGSTON (Jam.) May 4, 1797.

"On the 14th of Feb. last, I sailed from Carthagena for Baltimore, with a cargo worth 30 000 dollars, owned by Messrs Stewart, & Sons, Baltimore; on the 24th of Feb. was chased by a privateer schooner from this place and hove too for her to come up with me. When she came within ten yards of my quarter, although they saw I was not armed, and my colours flying, they fired through my cabin, where was a number of passengers, and one shot went into a birth where a lady was seated Luckily no person was killed; they then boarded us, offered us many indignities, robbed the passengers and left us. The next day we were boarded by the ship Melpomene of this port, who took out me and all my people, plundered my vessel and robbed the passengers of what the schooner left them—I was then put on board my brig, sent to a small isle, and there kept five weeks before they brought me to this port. Previous to my capture and during the five weeks that I was at the isle, and my people on board the ship, they boarded every American vessel, robbed the people, pressed the Americans out of their vessels, and called their ship the Laurel, one of his majesty's sloops of war They took from captain Warren of Huddam, bound hence to Havannah, a negro. In truth they committed horrid robberies and violence upon the American vessels, while to prevent discovery, they made use of a false name for their ship and captain.

At my arrival here they put their own men on shore, and kept three of mine who were Americans, and had them pressed on board a man of war. As my cargo was valuable, they took it out without hesitation, and are determined to condemn it, right or wrong.

Two thirds of the Americans here are brought for trial, and nine tenths condemned. Tell them of finding satisfaction in England, they say the long use of money is profitable, and well pays for an appeal and reversal. I was in hopes of receiving justice here for the vile depredations committed on me, but I find this no place of justice.

The true name of the privateer, is the Melpomene, captain Johnston, fitted out of this port, and I wish this part of my letter published for the benefit of those who have been robbed by the ship Melpomene, under the name of the Laurel."

ALEXANDRIA, June 24.

On Thursday arrived, the schooner Maria, Capt. Keene, from Antigua; left there June 2. Sailed under convoy of the British ship Matilda, Capt Mitford, in company with the brig Maria, of Norfolk, ship Maria, Ferris, of New-York, and two schooners belonging to the northward.

The night after Capt. Keene left the convoy, he passed a French privateer brig mounting 16 guns. On Thursday the 15th instant, was chased 4 hours, by a French privateer, but owing to his superiority in sailing, escaped her clutches. Flour at Antigua was eleven dollars and a half.

RICHMOND, June 30.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having seen with great surprise in some of the public newspapers an attack upon my judicial character, signed with the name of Mr. CABELL, as Member of Congress, I think it proper to take some notice of it, on account of a mistake in point of fact which he seems to have committed. From the tenor of his observations, any one would conclude that I wrote the charge he condemns with a view to draw forth a censure upon him or some other Members of Congress who had written circular letters to their constituents. The truth is, I never knew that Mr. CABELL had written any circular letter at all, until I heard the presentment read in court, nor have I seen the letter alluded to, to this hour. I had indeed seen printed letters of one or two other Members of Congress from this same state, but had them not in my thoughts when I prepared that charge, which I wrote deliberately in Philadelphia, in order to be delivered in Maryland and Virginia. The same charge was delivered substantially in both states, and without a view to any particular person. With regard to the sentiments of that charge, I am ready on all proper occasions to vindicate every word of it, as well as the propriety of delivering such a charge on such an occasion. In the mean time, I have a right to expect, that if the charge be censured, it shall be censured for what it really contains, and not for what exists merely in the imagination of the Censurer. I have no hesitation in saying, that if it has the tendency Mr. CABELL ascribes to it, it does, in my opinion, deserve a severer censure than any he has bestowed upon it.

The conduct of the Court after the presentment has incurred Mr. CABELL's censure. It is difficult to say what can escape it, if the conduct of the Court on that occasion cannot. They knew not such a presentment was in contemplation. It was brought into Court the same day the charge was delivered and without any adjournment having taken place, and agreeably to the usual practice, I presume, in Virginia, (though different from that in some other states) was read by the Clerk without even being seen by the Court. None of the circular letters which were the object of the presentment was produced to the Court, nor in possession of the Judges. The Jury were asked if they had any business to require their attention longer, or if they wished to stay to consider of any. They answered in the negative. The attorney for the United States was asked if he wished them to be detained longer. He declared he knew of no occasion for it. They were then discharged. Were the Court to catechise the Jury for their censure of a publication which they themselves had never seen? or to direct a prosecution upon a publication without knowing the contents of it? Ought they in any instance indeed to direct a prosecution in the presence of the attorney, within whose particular department it lies, and when no occasion calls for their immediate interposition? Were they to interfere unnecessarily, they might justly be charged with becoming parties to a prosecution and incapacitating themselves from the impartial conduct of Judges afterwards. Whatever might be the intention of the Jury, which was composed of very respectable men, it has been a frequent practice in some of the southern states for Grand Juries to present what they considered as grievances, though they could not be the foundation criminal prosecution in the Court. I have known such presentments containing very heavy charges against the government itself. It never occurred to me to be proper to suppress a practice which I found established, whether the exercise of it was agreeable to my private sentiments or not; and I incline to think, had the Grand Jury at Richmond, instead of presenting those circular letters presented any obnoxious act of the government, and the Court by an exertion of power had arbitrarily suppressed the presentment, it would have been the subject of a very virulent—and possibly a very just—invective, by some of those persons who have no scruple in condemning the Court for not interfering with this.

With regard to the illiberal epithets Mr. CABELL has thought proper to bestow, not only on me, but on the other Judges of the Supreme Court, I leave him in full possession of all the credit he can derive from the use of them. I defy him or any man to shew, that in the exercise of my judicial character, I have been ever influenced in the slightest degree by any man, either in or out of office, and I assure him I shall be as little influenced by this new mode of attack by a member of Congress as I can be by any other.

JAMES IREDELL.

Edenton, North Carolina, June 21st, 1797.

☞ Those Printers who published Mr. Cabell's observations are requested to publish the above.

CHARLESTON, June 23.

From a Correspondent.

The Citizen le Conte, an officer of the marine of the French Republic, arrived a few days since in this city, from Porto Rico, assures that the governor of that island, to reward the zeal and bravery which the French citizens shewed in defending it against the late invasion of the English, has granted to these brave warriors an unlimited liberty of commerce to Porto Rico, for the space of two years.

The Citizen le Conte also informs, that he saw at St. Martin's, about six weeks ago, a vessel belonging to the French Republic, furnished with passports from all the powers of Europe, destined to make a voyage round the world; she had on board a number of scientific gentlemen; several of these the citizen le Conte conversed with.

At anchor off Fort Johnſton, ſchooner Nymph, Cartlett, 8 days from Cape Nicholas Nole. The Nymph ſails remarkably faſt, and has made a very quick voyage, having been from this port only 32 days; Capt. Cartlett ſailed from the Mole in company with, and under convoy of the Engliſh cutter Phœnix, Capt. Jones, who was bound here from thence; one or two other veſſels belonging to this port were to ſail about the ſame time.

Capt. Cartlett brings accounts of the important fort of Mirebalais being retaken by the Engliſh from the French; they were under no apprehenſions from the Brigands, either there or at Port-au-Prince.

The ſchooner Patuxent, Harriſon, and Sally, Hands, bound from this port to French ports, have been carried into the Mole by the Engliſh.

Capt. C. fell in with at the Mole, with capt. Cameron, of the brig Thetis, of this port, who has been a long time looked for here, from Madeira; Capt. Cameron informed him that the Thetis had been captured on her paſſage by a French privateer ſchooner, and ordered for ſome place he could not learn where; that he had been very ill treated, they having taken him from his veſſel on board the privateer, and detained Mrs. Cameron on board the Thetis, refuſing her the liberty of being with her huſband.

EAST-INDIA TRADE.

We are pleaſed with the opportunity afforded us, of announcing the proſperity of the merchants of our city, their loſſes have been many and great, and their ſucceſſes we hope, will over balance them one hundred fold.

The ſhip Ruſſel, Capt. Wood, which arrived here on Tueſday laſt, from China, is the firſt American veſſel of this port ever from China; her return with ſo valuable a cargo, will be felt not only by the individuals immediately concerned in the enterpize, but by our whole community.

The Ruſſell is owned one half in Rhode Iſland, and the other half in this city, by Meſſrs. Nathaniel Ruſſell, Tunno and Cox, Miller and Robinſon, and James Gregorie and Son. The value of her cargo, is computed at 260 to 280,000 dollars; conſiſts of 2500 whole, half and quarter cheſts tea, china, ſilks, nankeens, ſugar candy and rhubarb; burthen of the veſſel 337 tons.

There are on board the Ruſſell two very large turtles, curioſities from their ſize; meaſuring above four feet.

The ſhip Caroline, Capt. Wilder, which arrived yeſterday from Canton, was fitted entirely in and ſent from this port; her cargo is exceedingly valuable, but we have not yet learnt an eſtimate of it, or its contents. She is owned by Meſſrs W. and E. Crafts, jointly with ſome other gentlemen.

NORFOKK, June 29.

On Tueſday arrived in Hampton Roads, the brig Joſeph of Alexandria, captain Taylor, 20 days from Guadaloupe. Capt. Taylor was taken on his outward paſſage on the 29th March, to windward of Barbadoes, by the Venus French frigate of 32 guns, captain Landolphe, who ſent the brig to Guadaloupe, and detained the captain and mate on board the frigate 20 days.—The cargo was condemned, and the brig ſtripped of all her running rigging and ſails, except her main, fore, and main-topſail—and captain Taylor was not permitted to go on board his brig, until the 24th of May, when ſhe was given up to him.

On captain Taylor's paſſage from Guadaloupe, about 45 miles to windward of St. Croix, was boarded by an Engliſh privateer, called the Prince William Henry, of St. Chriſtophers, who robbed him of his ſea-ſtores, and even ſearched the people's pockets, and took from them 4 or 5 watches, and what little money they had.

In lat. 27, long. 67, was boarded by French privateer, who took one hogſhead of water from me, it being one half of what was on board. Captain Taylor was informed that the above privateer was cruiſing for Americans bound to and from Britiſh ports.

Captain Taylor informs that capt. Dickſon, of the ſhip Bowman of this port, was ſtill on board the guard ſhip at Guadaloupe, where for the firſt 15 days he was not allowed any thing to eat, and had it not been for the Americans there, he muſt have been ſtarved to death.

PETERSBURG, *July 4.*

This day, the 4th July, is the anniverſary of American Independence, and we underſtand preparations were making in ſeveral parts of United States to celebrate it with great pomp.

On the 22d ult. a ſon of Mr. Gregory John of this place, was baptized by Rev. William Harriſon—he alſo married the father and mother—he grandfather and grandmother—the grandmother twice—and the great grandfather and great grandmother.

On Saturday laſt departed this life, Mr. John Renaud, merchant, of this town.

FOR NEW-YORK,

And will certainly ſail on the 5th inſtant,

THE SLOOP POLLEY,

NOW lying at the Long Wharf, ſhe has excellent accommodations, for freight or paſſage, enquire of Thomas Miſter on board, or the ſubſcriber

JAMES BLAKELY.

Peterſburg, July 8 1797.

TO BE LET,

To the loweſt bidder, on Saturday next, the 8th inſtant, on the premiſes;

THE making and ſinking a TRUNK acroſs Old Street, a few ſteps above the Little Bridge, leading to Oyſter-Shell Landing; by the

COMMISSIONERS.

Peterſburg, July 3, 1797.

IN compliance with the orders of Dinwiddie and Prince George county courts, the Commiſſioners will proceed to let to the loweſt bidder, on Saturday, the 15th next month, the rebuilding the BRIDGE over Bollingbrook Creek, between Blandford and Bollingbrook Wards Bond and ſecurity will be required of the undertaker.

June 30, 1797. (2w)

SMITH & HILL,

HAVE juſt received a neat aſſortment of ſeaſonable GOODS, which they are determined to diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices, for caſh or produce.

N. B. A few Copper Stills, and a quantity of excellent Shoe Thread.

Peterſburg, July 3, 1797. (2w)

Samuel Myers & Brothers,

WISH to ſell the HOUSE and LOT in Blandford, now in the occupancy of Mr. Ebenezer Stott; poſſeſſion to be given on the firſt day of April 1798.—The terms will be made known at their Store on Bollingbrook-ſtreet

Peterſburg, June 13, 1797.

THE Copartnerſhip of SAMUEL MYERS & BROTHERS, will be diſſolved by mutual conſent on the firſt day of Auguſt next. Thoſe, therefore who are indebted to the ſaid firm, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment without delay; and thoſe who have claims, are deſired to exhibit them.

SAMUEL MYERS.
M. M. MYERS.
SAMSON M. MYERS.

Peterſburg, June 13, 1797.

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have juſt received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongſt which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every diſcription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797. tf.

DR. ISAAC HALL,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extenſive aſſortment of freſh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jeſuits Bark,

of the very firſt quality:

Red and Black Lead, Pruſſian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spaniſh-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a conſiderable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furniſhed powdered in the beſt [illegible] to [illegible]nt [illegible]n.

LIST of LETTERS,

REMAINING in the POST-OFFICE, at PETERSBURG, 1ſt JULY, 1797.

A.

MR. ALLEN. John Angus.

B.

Benjamin Boiſſeau, Dinwiddie county. James Bailey. Richard Bland, Prince George county. Gray Briggs. Charles Bueth. Robert Blake, Mecklenburg county. John Blake, Parſon county, North Carolina. John Bland, Prince George county. Joſeph Butler, 2. Charles Barker, Suſſex county. John Bird, care of Jeſſe Bird. James Bickerton.

C.

John Cocke, Nottoway county, care of Mr. William Brown. William Clark, & Co. 2. Samuel S. Carter. Major Matt. M. Claiborne. Mrs. Catharine Coles, care of William Barkſdale. Leo: Claiborne, care of William Chappell, 2. Lewis Clary, care of Dr. Ternan. Samuel Carty. Thomas Chapman.

D.

Lawſon Dunnington. Mrs. Ann Downman. Robert Dickerſon. M. Delaunay. Powell Dyleſmore, at Mr. Moore's. John G. Daves. Joſeph Duke.

E.

Doctor Iſaac Edwards, Dinwiddie county. Alexander Erſkine, Nottoway county. Joſeph Eggleſton, Amelia county.

F.

M. Fatin, 2. William Fitzchew, of Chatham. John Fenton, care of John Angus. Samuel Ford, Amelia county, James Fleming

G.

Mr. Gaſquet. John Galewood. Heartwell Gary, Prince George. Samuel Greenhill, Nottoway. William B. Giles. Hugh Gordon, 2.

H.

Margaret Heath, Suſſex, care Joſeph Harding. Mrs. Suſan Heywood. Edward Haſſon. Martin Hancock, Charlotte county.

J.

Doctor James Jones, Nottoway county. Richard Jones, care B. McAnnally. James Juhan.

K.

Thomas Ketland.

L.

Sarsfield Leonard, Oſbornes, Benjamin Lewis, Brunſwick county. Bruſhe Lewis, Mecklenburg county.

M.

John Maſon jun. Suſſex county. Robert Maddra, 2. care Joſeph Harding. Hugh Miller, Dinwiddie county. Alexander Morton. George Mc Fariane. Cowles Meade, 2. Doctor Zachariah Martin, 2. Dinwiddie county Collen McDonald Everhard Meade. David Miller, Oſbornes. David Meade. Frederick Macklin, jun. Maitland and Oſborne. James Meachem, E. M. E. C. Brunſwick county. Samuel Mangum.

N.

Henry Nolner.

P.

John Paten, care Thomas McKenzie. Thomas G. Peachy. Thomas Parkins, Brunſwick county, 2. Richard Powell, 2. Miſs Elizabeth Phillips, Charles City county. John Powell, Lunenburg county. William Prechett, Dinwiddie county.

R.

Rebecca, at Doctor Hall's. Mrs. Marat Robertſon. William Ramſey. Henry Reeves, Dinwiddie county. John Robertſon, Amelia county. William Roberſon, of Cobbs. Richard Richards, care Brook. Proudfet, & Co. Jonathan Ruſſell. William Ruffin, Brunſwick county.

S.

Benjamin Stetſon. Richard Sherman. Robert Shreſhly, 2. John Singleton. John Smith. Sir Peyton Skipwith. William B Spooner, 3. Capt. Joſeph Smith, ſloop Patty. Mrs. T. L. Sheppon. William Scoggin, ſen. Prince George county.

T.

Thomas Travis, Hatter, Prince George county, care of Nathaniel Lee. Col. Temple, Prince George. Benjamin Tucker, 3. Thomas Traves, Prince George county, care of Joſeph Harding.

V.

James Vaughan, Cheſterfield county. Cradock Vaughan, Lunenburg county.

W.

Reo Salatheel Weeks, care of Joſeph Harding. William Wilſon. Lewis Williams, Prince George county. Alexander Wilſon, Amelia county, care of Mr. Galbraith. William Wills.

Y.

Andrew Young, care of Iſaac Davidſon. Mr. Y——g.

JOHN GRAMMER.

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Eſq; of Mount Airy Virginia,*

A Beautiful Grey full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 45 miles from Peterſburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Auguſt, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 28, 1797. eotf

BLANK WRITS,

For SALE at this Office.

The noted thorough-bred Horſe

PRESIDENT,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtore at Poplar Mount, Brunſwick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Moſby's ferries, and 10 miles from St Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the ſeaſon, five dollars the ſingle leap, and one and ſixpence to the groom; mares may be enſured for twenty dollars—the ſeaſon will commence the firſt of March, and end the 10th of Auguſt.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, riſing nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horſe on the continent. Good and extenſive paſturage well encloſed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the moſt moderate terms, and the boys ſent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horſe Clockfaſt, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betſy Baker. Poll alſo brought Young Flimnap, ſo noted for his performances any diſtance. Preſident is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been ſucceſsful having taken a purſe at Newbern, and diſtancing ſeveral fine horſes; alſo at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full ſeaſon, and it is the opinion of all the beſt judges who ſee him perform, that he is equal to any horſe on the continent, for either ſpeed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunſwick, February 20, 1797.

CHANTICLEER,

WILL be let to 20 Mares, at FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, to end the 10th of Auguſt, payable then.

Chanticleer is 15 hands and an half high, 4 years old the 13th of this month, of uncommon length, large bone, and beautiful form. He was got by Wildair, his dam by Pantaloon; his grandam by Traveller; great grandam by Mark Anthony; great great grandam by Ariſtotle; great great great grandam from Bonny Laſs, out of the imported Bonny Laſs, by Old Jolly Roger.

CHANTICLEER has won already Five Purſes and Sweepſtakes, and has never been beaten, except when he flew the courſe.—He won the 30th of May laſt, at New-Market, the 1ſt day's Purſe of £. 100, four mile heats, although lame and very much injured by a ſwet that had been given him ſix days previous to the race—beating Mr. Bland's Dungannon, by Medley; Slow and Eaſy; Gowfannon; the Mountain Leader; and Mr. Macklin's Widair horſe called Purſe Bearer, run by Major Cocke.—Gowfannon had won at New-Market the 1ſt day's Purſe the Fall preceding; and Purſe Bearer had won many purſes and ſweepſtakes in North Carolina and Virginia, had never been beaten but once, except by Chanticleer.

The horſes were timed by ſeveral experienced gentlemen—the firſt heat was run by Chanticleer in 8 minutes 2 ſeconds, being the average time; Col. Ruffin making him run it in 8 minutes preciſely; the longeſt by Col Kennon was 8 minutes 4 ſeconds—this is ſhorter time than it has ever yet been known to be run in Virginia even by aged horſes.—Chanticleer's condition ſhould be recollected, and that he was not four years old—the termination of the race proved that in bottom he was never ſurpaſſed.

The ſubſcriber wonld with only mares of the running breed.—He has excellent and ſecure incloſures, but will not be liable for accidents.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Weſtbury, Charles City county, June 12, 1797. } (5w.)

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow laſt fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whoſe name he has been twice advertiſed in the Richmond news-papers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed for a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and maſters of veſſels, or others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs.

A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

☞ Subſcribers who are indebted to the Printer hereof, for more than one year's Newſpapers, will oblige him, by diſcharging their accounts.

Blank Bills of Lading

For ſale at the Office of the Printer hereof.

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A SCHOOL

IS opened on BLANDFORD HILL, near the Church, in a healthy and retired ſituation, where young gentlemen may be taught Engliſh Grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Geometry, Geography, and the Latin Language with claſſical propriety.

The terms of Tuition in the three former branches, will be *Twelve Dollars* per annum; and of the latter, *Eighteen Dollars*; each to be paid quarterly. Youth from the country may be accommodated with board within half a mile, and out of the Town, on reaſonable terms.—The ſubſcriber indulges a hope for the favor of his friends in his undertaking, when they are ſolemnly aſſured that no exertions on his part ſhall be deficient, ſince his ſucceſs in buſineſs depends on the ſatisfaction of his patrons.

THEODERICK B. RUFFIN.

June 29, 1797. (cpsw)

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he ſtill continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, eſpecially the female ſex, this beautiful accompliſhment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a conſtant ſource of variegated amuſement and pleaſure. He alſo profeſſes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He will wait on any perſon at their own houſe, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther diſtant than thirty or forty miles, provided a ſufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, ſo as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that muſt neceſſarily accompany ſuch an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, ſo that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Peterſburg, May 3, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-Houſe is in Bollingbrook ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Printing Office.

TO be Run for over NEW-MARKET COURSE, the 3d Saturday in July next, an Elegant GOLD WATCH, value £. 30—free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding—weight for age, mile heats; the entrance will be proportioned agreeable to the number of Horſes that ſtart—Five Horſes are entered. The Horſes to ſtart preciſely at 1 o'clock.

JAMES BROMLEY.

June 26, 1797. (4p.)

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To the Sheriff of Greenville county, greeting:

WE command you to ſummon Benjamin Smith, if he be found in your bailiwick, to appear before our juſtices of our ſaid County Court of Quarterly Seſſions, at the Courthouſe of our ſaid county, on the firſt day of next Auguſt Court, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by Edward Smith, and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of £. 100, and have then there this writ.

Witneſs Peter Pelham Clerk of our ſaid court at the Courthouſe, the 29th day of May, 1797, in the 21ſt year of the Commonwealth.

(8w) P. PELHAM, Clerk.

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. laſt drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
704 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme. CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, he has opened a Tavern at HICKS's FORD, on the north ſide of the River, where he flatters himſelf his accommodations will meet the approbation of Travellers.

BELFIELD STARKE.

Hicks's Ford, May 1, 1797. (8w)

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th day of June, a Negro Fellow Named *JACOB*,

About 22 years of age, five feet ten inches high, which Negro I ſuppoſe will make for Peterſburg; carried off with him, a large quantity of fine clothes, and alſo a large ſum of money.—I forewarn any perſon or perſons from harbouring ſaid Negro under the penalty preſcribed by law. Whoever will apprehend ſaid Negro, or confine him in any Jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward.

DAVID McDOW.

Guilford county, North Carolina, June 22, 1797.

OLD MADEIRA.

THE ſubſcriber has on hand, a few PIPES of genuine Choice

OLD MADEIRA;

Which he will ſell on moderate terms, in quantities to accommodate purchaſers.—On Friday morning, the 7th of July, at 12 o'Clock, he will expoſe to public ſale, what may then remain on hand—till then, his warehouſe will be opened every day to give an opportunity to thoſe who wiſh to repleniſh their old ſtock, to judge of the quality—when they may be accommodated at Private Sale.

J. LE MESSURIER.

June 29, 1797.

GIBSON & MACKENZIE,

Have juſt received,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, by Wholeſale, two doors above the Printing-Office, Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Peterſburg, June 8, 1797. (8w.)

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 8th of this inſtant a remarkable bright Mulatto fellow, by the name of JAMES, about 30 years old; he has brown curly hair, grey eyes, one of his upper fore teeth out, he has a ſlow way of talking, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a little inclinable to be knock knee'd; he carried away with him an old drab coloured broad cloth coat, with white plated buttons, mixed Virginia cloth coat, two waiſtcoats, one made of a ſtriped Dutch blanket, and the other of nankeen, with pewter buttons, three pair of breeches, viz. one pair of nankeen, one ditto of white Virginia cotton, and the other pair white kerſey overalls, patched on the knee, a coarſe felt hat, about half worn; he underſtands a little of the carpenters, coopers, and ſhoemaker's trades—he can play a little on the violin—I expect he will aim for Glouceſter county, where I am informed his mother lives; he formerly belonged to John and William Smith, of Mecklenburg county—I will give Twenty Dollars reward to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid ſlave to me in Prince Edward county, at the place known by the name of Moore's Ordinary; or Ten Dollars to ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again. All perſons are hereby forewarned from harbouring the ſaid ſlave, and owners of veſſels likewiſe from carrying him out of this ſtate.

RAY MOSS.

May 10, 1797. (4p)

DOCTOR PERKINS's *Patent Metallic Points,*

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Peterſburg (If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

I WISH TO SELL,

THAT well known Plantation in Prince George county, near the old Courthouſe, containing about 300 acres, not more than one half cleared and that which is to cut, remarkable well timbered with Pine, Oak and Hickory growth; the Land remarkable free and eaſy to work, and think I may with propriety ſay, as fertile as any to be found in the neighbourhood; there is, I ſuppoſe, 70 or 80 acres of valuable low ground, the chief of which is crouded with fine Aſh growth; it is remarkably well wattered, and bounded on the north by Baily's creek, which is navigable to the higheſt part of the land for a ſtout veſſel—It commands a view of James River, and has many local advantages, ſuch as being very convenient to Mills, the Courthouſe, Church, and is within 7 miles of Peterſburg, and 3 of City-Point by water. If time ſhould be an object with the purchaſer, it will not be diſagreeable to the ſubſcriber.

ANTHONY PENISTON.

Dinwiddie, June 15, 1797. (tf.)

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the late Devereux J. Manley, dec. are requeſted to make them known aſſpeedy as poſſible, that proviſion may be made for diſcharging the ſame—and all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate, will pleaſe to take notice, that all accounts remaining unſettled the laſt of Auguſt next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without reſpect to perſons.

JOSEPH BADGER, aſſing Ex'or.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797. (9w.)

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing 1300 acres, more or leſs, lying on Munk's neck creek, in the county of Dinwiddie, 15 miles from Peterſburg.—The ſoil is well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Wheat Indian Corn, and the ſeveral ſpecies of produce, which engages the attention of the American farmer. A fourth of the land conſiſts of extremely fertile low ground, well ſtocked with timber of the beſt quality, ſuitable for ſhip and other buildings. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to William Starke, Eſq. in ſaid county, or to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN S. KING.

Peterſburg, June 23, 1797. (4p)

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, for ready Money, at THOMAS KING's Tavern, in the county of Dinwiddie, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of JULY next,

ALL the Perſonal eſtate of which Mary Malone died poſſeſſed of, the eſtate of William Malone, deceaſed, alſo one hundred and fifty acres of LAND, late the property of Drury Malone, deceaſed; in conformity to a decree of the worſhipful court of the ſaid county, by the

COMMISSIONERS.

June 29, 1797, (eo 2p.)

FOR SALE,

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

TOWNSEND's Spain,
Anderſon's Commerce,
Jefferſon's Notes on Virginia,
Cheſterfield's Letters,
Chatham's Life,
Coſtigan's Sketches,
Gil Blas,
Montague's Letters,
Stern's Sentimental Journey,
Lady's Library,
Law of Bailments,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Smith's Eſſays,
Life of Chriſt,
Harvey's Meditations,
Cooke's Voyages,
Cook's Life,
Family Female Phyſician,
Family Phyſician,
Cullen's Practice,
Cheſelden's Anatomical Tables,
Bell's Surgery,
Schrevali's Lexicon,
Quincey's Lexicon,
Bollingbrooke on Hiſtory,
Boſſuet's Univerſal Hiſtory,
Davidſon's Virgil,
Sterling's Virgil,
Alexander's Virgil,
Pope's Odyſſey,
Homer's Iliad,
Lavater's Phyſiognomy,
Benhett's Strictures,
World Diſplayed,
Winterbottom's Hiſtory of America,
Guthrie's Geography improved, with Maps,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Morſe's Geography,
Edward's on Affections,
Waſhington's Letters,
Preſident's Speeches,
Lee's Memoirs,
Epiſcopal Prayer Books,
Hopkinſon's Works,
Johnſon's Works,
Thompſon's Works,
Pope's Works,
Shakeſpear's Works,
Stern's Works,
Milton's Works,
Bollingbrooke's Works
Peter Pindar's Works,
Godwin's Political Juſtice,
Hiſtory of Woman,
Goldſmith's Animated Nature,
Coxe's Switzerland,
Kame's, on Criticiſm,
Kame's Sketches,
Davies's Sermons,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Winchelſter on the Prophecies,
Don Quixote,
Mirror,
Spectator,
Looker-on, a Modern Periodical Publication,
Raynal's Indies,
Robertſon's India,
Plutarch's Lives,
Coxe's View of the United States,
Henry's Britain,
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory,
Smith's Eſſays,
Marmontel's Tales,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Arabian Nights,
Roderic Random,
Rambler,
Sherlock's Diſcourſes,
Hiſtory of France,
—— of England,
—— of Court of Berlin,
—— of American Revolution,
—— of French Revolution,
—— of Maſſachuſetts,
—— of Vermont,
—— of New-Hampſhire,
—— of Nova-Scotia,
Nicholſon's Philoſophy,
Fergуſſon's Aſtronomy,
Fergуſſon on Civil Society.

Together with a variety of other Books too extenſive to be here enumerated

ALSO,

Several Novels, Romances and Fables, in French and French and Engliſh—Greek, Latin, French and Engliſh School Books—Maps and Prints—Writing Paper—Quills, Ink Powder, &c &c.

And

THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatiſe on the management of Stock, raiſing Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying in Amelia county, 21 miles above Peterſburg, on Wintecomake creek, containing 4 or 500 acres, with a plantation ſufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and ſome negro houſes—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately; and the land will be ſhewed by Col. Vivion Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaſer the terms, or apply to the ſubſcriber.

HENRY T. BROOKING.

Brunſwick county, May 2, 1797. (2m)

TO BE SOLD,

BY PRIVATE SALE,

On two years Credit

THE TRACT of LAND in Dinwiddie, on Cocke's road, about five miles from Peterſburg, called Sterling's, containing 390 acres.—Alſo to be ſold at the ſame place, on the 12th of July, ſundry Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, conſiſting of Chairs, Tables, Beds, &c on a credit till January 1798, for all ſums above five pounds, the purchaſer to give bond with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date—In caſe the ſaid tract of land, ſhould not be diſpoſed of by private ſale before the 12th of July next, it will on that day, on the premiſes, be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on a credit of three years.—I alſo wiſh to ſell, about 228 acres of high and marſh LAND, in Charles City, on James river, about three miles below Hood's, on a long credit. Apply to Mr. George May, living near the land, or to the ſubſcriber.

HARRISON FITZHUGH.

June 22, 1797.

Agreeably to a Decree of Cheſterfield county Court, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Saturday the 8th of July, for ready money,

A TRACT of Land in the ſaid county of Cheſterfield, near Exeter Mills, and about half a mile from Appomattox river, containing about 150 acres, on which Herbert Stowe at preſent reſides. This Land is ſold to ſatisfy a debt due Archer Traylor, jun. and the coſts of ſuit, and expences of ſale.

THOMAS GOODE.
THOMAS BURFOOT.
ARMISTEAD DAVES.
JOHN HILL.

June 26, 1797. (3*)

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the ſubſcriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg, 7 miles from the Courthouſe, 58 from Peterſburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Store, being central of a wealthy ſettlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and eaſy to work, the greateſt part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good ſprings convenient, and one of the beſt places for raiſing of hogs, &c—there is enough cleared land in the beſt order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings conſiſt of a very convenient dwelling houſe, ſituated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two ſtory high, three chimneys with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral other buildings which will anſwer for a Store, and other out houſes. Any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as the purchaſer would wiſh to view the premiſes, which may be ſeen at any time on application to the ſubſcriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I aſk being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a diſcount of 7½ per cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed that the ſubſcribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney to collect the debts due the ſtore at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the ſtore in Charlotte county, kept at Halifax, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewiſe appointed Mr. Nathan Fletcher, of Brunſwick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept in that county by Thomas Crawford.

They have alſo appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the tranſactions in thoſe different ſtores, are put into theſe gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to ſettle the accounts and grant diſcharges.

Thoſe indebted to the ſaid concern for dealings with David Ruſſell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—alſo thoſe indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their ſtore in Peterſburg, under the direction of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that the ſubſcribers are excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the ſaid Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good againſt the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C. & Co.

COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797. (tf)

I WANT TO SELL,

A QUANTITY OF RED AND PALE

BARK,

On a Credit of Six Months.

ROBERT DE GRAFFENREID.

Lunenburg, June 5 1797. (eo4)

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.